

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548930009-2

1954, 1955; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.

1956, 1957; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1958, 1959; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1960, 1961; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1962, 1963; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1964, 1965; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1966, 1967; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1968, 1969; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1970, 1971; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1972, 1973; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1974, 1975; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1976, 1977; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1978, 1979; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1980, 1981; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1982, 1983; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1984, 1985; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1986, 1987; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1988, 1989; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1990, 1991; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1992, 1993; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1994, 1995; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1996, 1997; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1998, 1999; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.  
1999, 2000; KALINOV, A. S.; MIRKHOVICH, D. N.; TIKHONOV, V. V.

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001548930009-2"

SHEBUNIN, V. S.

The Second All-Union Conference on the Preparation and Analysis of High-Purity Elements, held on 24-28 December 1963 at Gorky State University im. N. I. Lobachevskiy, was sponsored by the Institute of Chemistry of the Gorky State University, the Physicochemical and Technological Department for Inorganic Materials of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and the Gorky Section of the All-Union Chemical Society im. D. I. Mendeleyev. The opening address was made by Academician N. M. Zhavoronkov. Some 90 papers were presented, among them the following:

V. T. Chuyko, A. I. Gavril'yuk, and I. V. Negrebets'ka: Coprecipitation of traces (Ni, Cd) with iron hydroxide.

Z. G. Fratkina and V. S. Shebunin. Spectrochemical analysis of metal impurities concentrated as volatile fluorides.

(Zhur. Anal. Khim., 19 No. 6, 1964 (P. 777-79))

L 52277-65 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EPR/EWP(t)/EWP(b) Pr-l<sub>1</sub>/Ps-l<sub>1</sub> IJP(c)

JD/JW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AT5012675

UR/2513/65/015/000/0127/0131

29

28

3+

AUTHOR: Fratkin, Z.G.; Shebunin, V.S.

TITLE: Concentration of metal impurities in the spectrochemical analysis of substances forming volatile fluorides

21

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii. Trudy, v. 15, 1965. Metody kontsentrirovaniya veshchestv v analiticheskoy khimii (Methods of concentrating substances in analytical chemistry), 127-131

TOPIC TAGS: spectrochemical analysis, impurity concentration, volatile fluoride, titanium dioxide analysis, fluoride vaporization

ABSTRACT: A method of concentrating impurities is proposed which is based on the difference between the volatility of the fluorides of the elements being determined and the volatility of the basic component of the sample. Oxides of boron, vanadium, tungsten, silicon, molybdenum, selenium, antimony, tantalum, and titanium were converted into fluorides by means of gaseous HF. The rate of vaporization of the main component was studied, and it was found that the main components can be driven off in the form of volatile fluorides or oxyfluorides, for example, WOF<sub>4</sub> and WO<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> or TiF<sub>4</sub>. Data are

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ACCESSION NR: AT5012675

given for the extent of concentration of impurities consisting of elements which do not form volatile fluorides are which were introduced into synthetic samples of titanium dioxide: K, Na, Ca, Mg, Al, Fe, Cu, Mn, Ni, Sn, Pb, and Cr. It was shown that within the limits of error of the analysis, these elements are completely concentrated. Impurities forming volatile fluorides (V, W, Nb, Ta, etc.) were driven off along with titanium fluoride and therefore were not detected. The relative sensitivity of the method in the spectral analysis of 1 g of titanium dioxide was:  $1 \times 10^{-6}\%$  Mn;  $2 \times 10^{-6}\%$  Mg;  $3 \times 10^{-6}\%$  Cu and Cr;  $5 \times 10^{-6}\%$  Al, Fe, and Pb;  $7 \times 10^{-6}\%$  Ca;  $1 \times 10^{-5}\%$  Ni and Sn.  
Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Komissiya po analiticheskoy khimii, AN SSSR (Commission on Analytical Chemistry, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC, *ed*

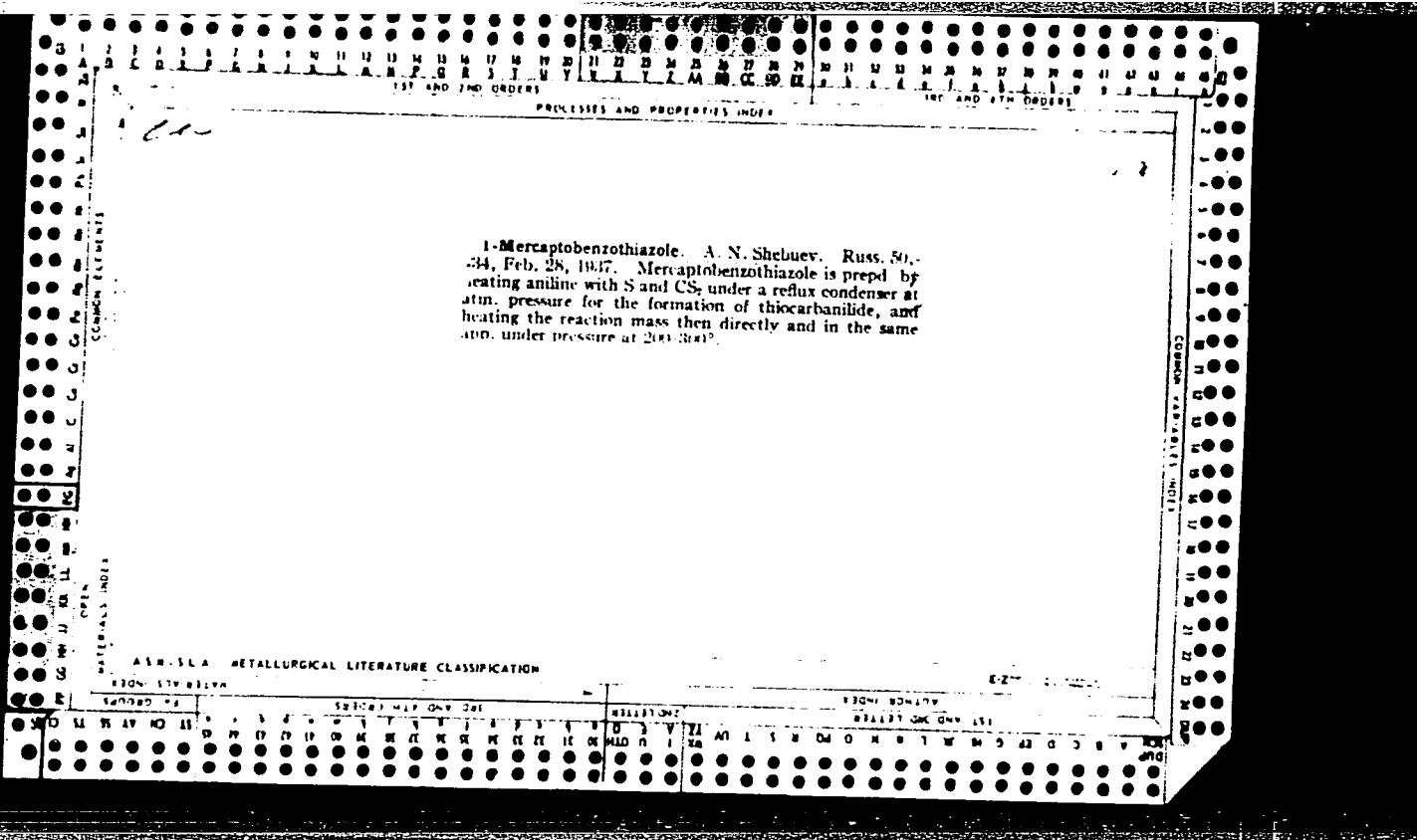
NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

*John Card* 2/2

KOVALEV, Gavriil Nikiforovich; SHEBUNYAYEV, Grigoriy Fedotovich;  
MAKAROVA, E.A., red.; KOROBOVA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Wages in the building materials industry] Oplata truda v pro-  
myshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov. Moskva, Profizdat, 1962.  
158 p. (MIRA 16:1)  
(Wages--Building materials industry)



1-Mercaptobenzothiazole. A. N. Shchuev. Russ. 50, 34, Feb. 28, 1937. Mercaptobenzothiazole is prepd by heating aniline with S and CS<sub>2</sub> under a reflux condenser at atm. pressure for the formation of thiocarbanilide, and heating the reaction mass then directly and in the same app. under pressure at 200-300°.

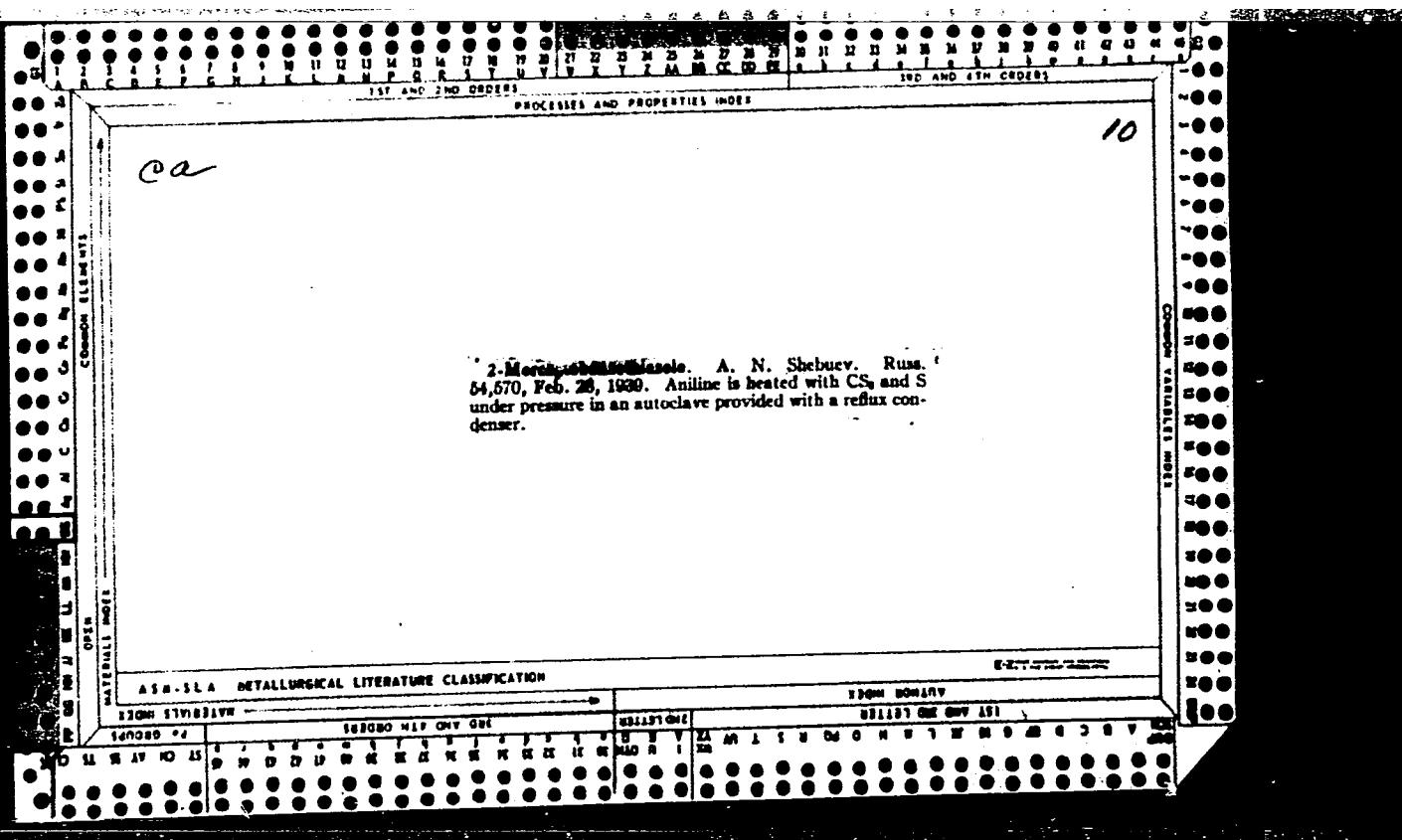
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

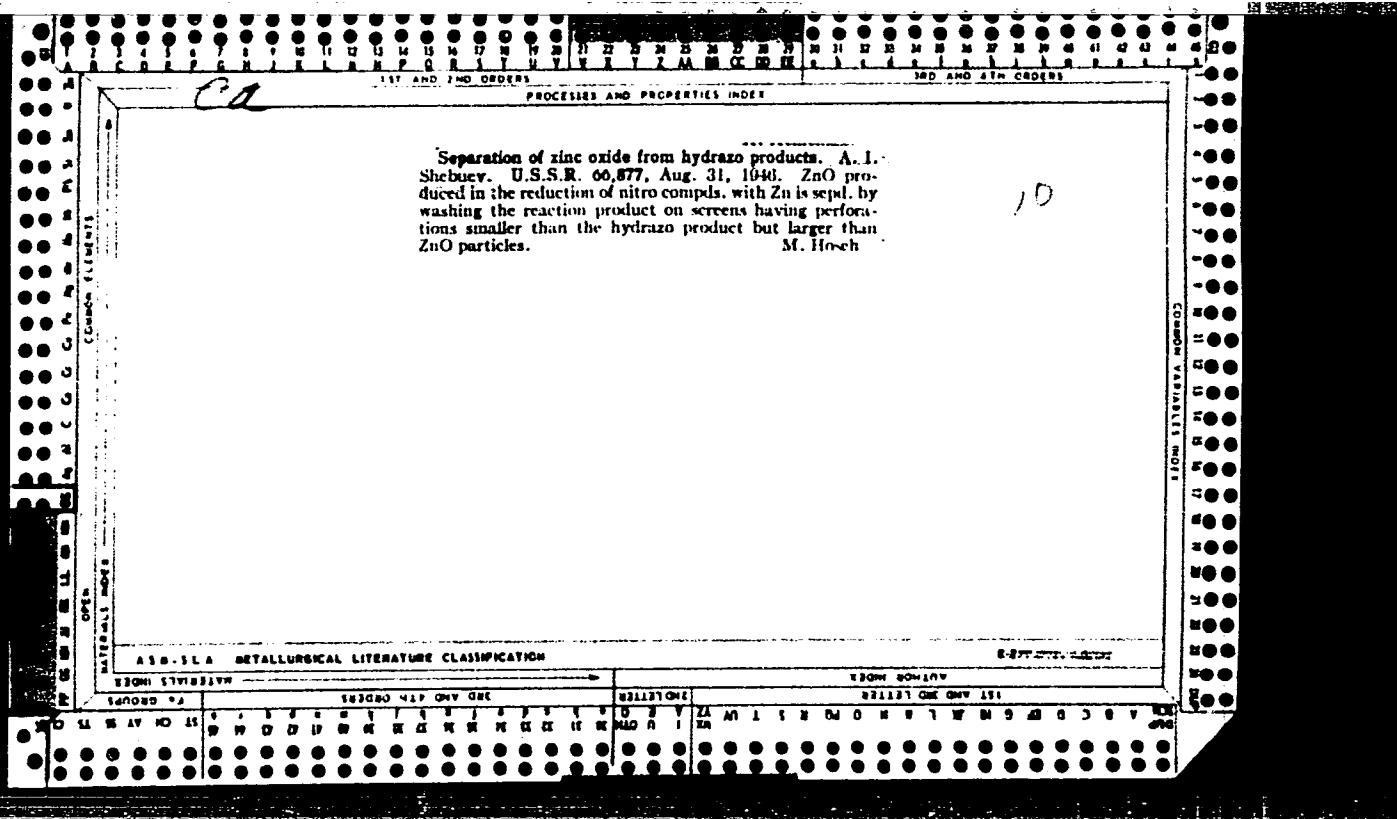
CIA-RDP86-00513R001548930009-2

Thiocarbamide. A. N. Shevchenko. Russ. 51,571,  
5 Aug. 31, 1937. Thiocarbamide is prepd. from amine  
and CS in the presence of NaHSO<sub>3</sub>.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548930009-2"





USSR/Chemistry - Herbicides

FD-3370

Card 1/1 Pub. 50 - 14/20

Authors : Shebuyev, A. N., Cand Chem Sci; Peshekhonova, A. I., Kirilenko, K. G.,  
Kurcheninova, N. K.

Title : A method for the bromometric determination of monochlorophenoxy-acetic acids in 2,4-D.

Periodical : Khim. prom. No 7, 430-431, Oct-Nov 1955

Abstract : Developed a method of determining monochloroacetic acids in 2,4-D, which in combination with a titrimetric determination of the separated acids with the aid of two indicators makes it possible to determine the content of physiologically active substance in technical 2,4-D. Four references, 2 USSR, both since 1940. Three tables.

Institution : Scientific Research Institute of Organic Intermediates and Dyestuffs imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov.

SHUBUYEV A.N.

1,2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid. A. N. Shubuyev  
and N. K. Kurchenova. U.S.S.R. 106,580. July 26,  
1957. The title compd. is obtained by chlorinating 2-  
methylphenoxyacetic acid in aq. suspension at 70-100°.  
M. Hosek

PPM 3-4E4J

*SHEBUYEV, A.N.*

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Industrial Organic Synthesis

I-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2161

Author : Ivanova, V.A., Shebuyev, A.N.

Inst :

Title : Concerning the Preparation of 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole

Orig Pub : Zh. prikl. khimii, 1957, 30, No 3, 447-454

Abstract : A study was made of the process of preparation of 2-mercaptopbenzothiazole (I) by determining the behavior of the starting materials as well as of the intermediates substances that are formed under conditions of the production method ( $250^{\circ}$ ). Studied were the reaction of thiocarbanilide (MP  $140^{\circ}$ ) and S, including a verification of the thermal stability of the thiocarbanilide; the reaction of phenyl isothiocyanate (II) and S; reaction of 4-amino thiophenol with  $\text{CS}_2$ ; reaction of aniline (III) with S and  $\text{CS}_2$ ; preparation of 2,2'-diamino-diphenylsulfide (IV),

Card 1/3

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application. Industrial Organic Synthesis

I-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 1, 1958, 2161

(water, H<sub>2</sub>S, alcohols and CH<sub>3</sub>ClIH). The presence of II is improbable, because of its instability. It was found that interaction of 4-amino-thiophenol with CS results in the formation of 4,4'-dimercapto-diphenyl-thourea. On this bases the deduction was made as to the interaction of IV and V with CS . The absence of V in the reaction mixture was attributed to the reaction of the latter with S, which gives IV. On heating of I to 260-270° it undergoes decomposition with the formation of benzothiazole MP 160° (N,S-dibenzoyl derivative, MP 153-154°).

Card 3/3

SHEBUYEV, M.G.

Leucocyte index of intoxication in some inflammatory diseases.  
Sov.med. 26 no.7:138-140 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta (zav. - prof. A.M.Aminev).  
(LEUCOCYTES) (INFLAMMATION)

SHEBUYEVA, A. N.

3

2437. Bromimetric determination of monochloro-

phenoxyacetic acids in 2:4-D preparations. A. N.

Shebuyeva, A. I., Pesekhonova, K. G., Kirnenko

and N. N. Kurcheninova. Khim. Prom., 1955, 7,

46-47; Ref. Zhur., Khim., 1956, Abstr. No. 47,388.

(Ch. 31)  
The method is based on reaction with Br under conditions in which di- and tri-chloro-substituted phenoxyacetic acids are not brominated. To 3 to 3.5 g of 2:4-D (dried at 70° to 80°), or 4 to 4.5 g of a 2:4-D preparation, add 150 ml of water and 10 to 15% NaOH till alkaline, and warm till dissolved. Cool the soln. to between 20° and 25° and make up to 250 ml. To 100 ml add 0.1 N KBr - KBrO<sub>3</sub> (50 ml) and HCl (10 ml) and set aside in the dark for 10 min. at 20° to 25°. Then stand the flask for 10 min. in ice water, add a 20% soln. of KI (10 ml), and titrate the liberated iodine with 0.1 N Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub>.

C. D. Kooser

fm 006

DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; KIRSYCHEV, V.D.; SMILGA, I.P.; SHEREBUYEVA, I.N.

Tectonics of the Pripyat fault. Geol. nefti 1 no.4:7-14 Ap '57.  
(Pripyat Valley--Geology, Structural) (MLRA 10:8)

DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., doktor geol-min.nauk; LEVINA, L.M.; LIYEPIN'SH,  
P.P.; MOKSYAKOVA, A.M.; PISTRAK, R.M.; SHEBUYEVA, I.N.;  
GENNAD'YEVA, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Geology, and oil and gas potentials of White Russia and  
the Baltic region] Geologicheskoe stroenie i perspektivy  
neftegazonosnosti Pribaltiki i Belorussii. Leningrad, Gos.  
nauchn.-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry.  
Leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 178 p. (Moscow. Vsesoiuznyi nauchno-  
issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi neftianoi institut.  
Trudy, no.18) (MIRA 13:2)

(White Russia--Petroleum geology)  
(White Russia--Gas, Natural--Geology)  
(Baltic Sea region--Petroleum geology)  
(Baltic Sea region--Gas, Natural--Geology)

DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh.; SHEDUYEVA, I.N.

New data on the structure of the upper Devonian salt-bearing  
formation in the Pripyat fault. Geol.nefti i gaza 3 no.8:23-29  
(MIRA 12:11)  
Ag '59.

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologo-razvedochnyy  
neftyanoy institut (VNIGNI)  
(Pripyat Valley--Geology, Structural)

ALIYEV, I.M.; ARZHEVSKIY, G.A.; BORISOV, A.A.; GABRIELYANTS, G.A.;  
DENISEVICH, V.V.; DIKENSHTEYN, G.Kh., doktor geol.-miner. nauk;  
ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G.; IL'IN, V.D.; KAYESH, Yu.V.; KRAVCHENKO,  
N.Ye.; REZVOY, D.P.; SEMENOVICH, V.V.; TAL'-VIRSKIY, B.B.;  
SHEBUYEVA, I.N.; IONEL', A.G., ved.red.; VORONOVA. V.V., tekhn.  
red.

[Tectonics, and oil and gas potentials of the western regions  
of Central Asia] Tektonika i neftegazonost' zapadnykh raionov  
Srednei Azii. Pod red. G.Kh.Dikenshtaina. Moskva, Gostop-  
tekhizdat, 1963. 309 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologoraz-  
vedochnyy neftyanyy institut.  
(Soviet Central Asia--Petroleum geology)  
(Soviet Central Asia--Gas, Natural--Geology)

DIKONISHTEYN, G.Kh.; SHUBYAKA, I.N.; MIRNATAYA, I.N.

Large break on the boundary of the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods  
in the Central Karakum Desert. Geol. nefti i gaza 3 no.5:30-34 19  
'64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologorazvedochnyy neftyanoy institut.

ALFEROV, A.A.; ARTEMKIN, A.A.; ASHKENAZI, Ye.A.; VINOGRADOV, G.P.; GALEYEV, A.U.; GRIGOR'YEV, A.N.; D'YACHENKO, P.Ye.; ZALIT, N.N.; ZAKHAROV, P.M.; ZOBNNIN, N.P.; IVANOV, I.I.; IL'IN, I.P.; KMETIK, P.I.; KUDRYASHOV, A.T.; LAPSHIN, F.A.; MOLYARCHUK, V.S.; PERTSOVSKIY, L.M.; POGODIN, A.M.; RUDOV, M.L.; SAVIN, K.D.; SIMONOV, K.S.; SITKOVSKIY, I.P.; SITNIK, M.D.; TETEREV, B.K.; TSETYRKIN, I.Ye.; TSUKANOV, P.P.; SHADIKYAN, V.S.; ADELUNG, N.N., retsenzent; AFANAS'YEV, Ye.V, retsenzent; VLASOV, V.I., retsenzent; VOROB'YEV, I.Ye., retsenzent; VORONOV, N.M., retsenzent; GRITCHENKO, V.A., retsenzent; ZHEREBIN, M.N., retsenzent; IVLIYEV, I.V., retsenzent; KAPORTSEV, N.V., retsenzent; KOCHUROV, P.M., retsenzent; KRIVORUCHKO, N.Z., retsenzent; KUCHKO, A.P., retsenzent; LOBANOV, V.V., retsenzent; MOROZOV, A.S., retsenzent; ORLOV, S.P., retsenzent; PAVLUSHKOV, E.D., retsenzent; POPOV, A.N., retsenzent; PROKOF'YEV, P.F., retsenzent; RAKOV, V.A., retsenzent; SINEGUBOV, N.I., retsenzent; TERENIN, D.F., retsenzent; TIKHOMIROV, I.G., retsenzent; URBAN, I.V., retsenzent; FIALKOVSKIY, I.A., retsenzent; CHEPYZHES, B.F., retsenzent; SHEBYAKIN, O.S., retsenzent, SHCHEERBAKOV, P.D., retsenzent; GARNYK, V.A., redaktor; LOMAGIN, N.A., redaktor; MORDVINKIN, N.A., redaktor; NAUMOV, A.N., redaktor; PODREDIN, V.F., redaktor; RYAZANTSEV, B.S., redaktor; TVERSKOV, K.N., redaktor; CHEREVATYY, N.S., redaktor; ARSHIMOV, I.M., redaktor; BABELIAN, V.B., redaktor; BERNGARD, K.A., redaktor; VERSHINSKIY, S.V., redaktor; GAMBURG, Ye.Yu., redaktor; DERIBAS, A.T., redaktor; DOMBROVSKIY, K.I., redaktor; KORNEYEV, A.I., redaktor; MIKHEYEV, A.P., redaktor

(Continued on next card)

ALFEROV, A.A. ---- (continued) Card 2.

MOSKVIN, G.N., redaktor; RUBINSHTEYN, S.A., redaktor; TSYPIN, G.S.,  
redaktor; CHERNYAVSKIY, V.Ya., redaktor; CHERNYSHEV, V.I., redaktor;  
CHERNYSHEV, M.A., redaktor; SHADUR, L.A., redaktor; SHISHKIN, K.A.,  
redaktor

[Railroad handbook] Spravochnaia knizhka zheleznodorozhnika. Izd.  
3-e, ispr. i dop. Pod obshchei red. V.A. Garnyka. Moskva, Gos.  
transp.zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1956. 1103 p. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo zheleznodorozhnogo transporta.  
(Railroads)

СЕЛЮКИН, О.С., инженер.

Measures for economizing on bridge girders. Put' i put.khoz.  
n., 4-41-42 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

(Railroad bridges)

NIKONOV, Ivan Nikitich, inzh.; SHUBYAKIN, O.S., inzh., red.; BOBROVA, Ye.N.,  
tekhn.red.

[Guide for the bridge master] Rukovodstvo mostovomu masteru.  
Izd.4., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo,  
1958. 330 p. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya.  
(Culverts) (Bridges)

SHKB YAKIN, O.S., inzh.

Reconstructing small bridges in connection with major track repair.  
Put' i put. khoz. no.6:23 Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)  
(Railroad bridges—Maintenance and repair)

SHEBYAKIN, O.S., inzh.

Cut the maintenance costs of railroad structures. Put' i  
put.khoz. 4 no.1:33-34 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Railroads--Management)

SHEBYAKIN, O.S., inz.

Bridge repairs on Czechoslovak railroads. Put' i put.khoz. 5  
no.6:45-47 Je '61. (MIRA 14:8)  
(Czechoslovakia--Railroad bridges--Maintenance and repair)

CHEBYAKIN, O.S.

New instruction on the maintenance of engineering structures.  
Put' i put. khoz. 7 no.10:26-28 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Glavnnyy tekhnolog otdela inzhenernykh sooruzheniy Glavnogo  
upravleniya puti i sooruzheniy.

TATUNIN, A.T., nauchn. sotr.; MANILOVA, R.Z., nauchn. sotr.;  
ROVNYY, A.A., nauchn. sotr. Prinimali uchastiye:  
KOZ'MIN, Yu.G.; RAYNEN, Z.V.; SHEBYAKIN, O.S.;  
BELOGOLOVYY, A.A.; KHARO, Ye.N.; SHERSHNEV, N.N.;  
NEKLEPAYEVA, Z.A., red.

[Guide for the determination of the load capacity of  
metal spans of railroad bridges] Rukovodstvo po opredeleniiu  
gruzopod'emnosti metallicheskikh proletnykh stroenii  
zheleznodorozhnykh mostov. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 255 p.  
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Glavnoye upravleniye puti i  
sooruzheniy. 2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mostov  
Leningradskogo instituta inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo  
transporta (for Tatunin, Manilova, Rovnyy,

Technology

Razrabotka mestorezhdienii poleznykh iskopаемых (Working deposits of useful minerals).  
eskye, Urletekhnint, 1951. 6/6 r.

9. MINING LIST OF USEFUL MINERALS, Library of Congress, November 1952. Uncl.

YAREMCHISHIN, Bogdan Mikhaylovich [Iaremchysmyn, B.M.];  
SHECHENKO, Ya.O., doktor ekon. nauk, otv. red.

[Development of electric power engineering in the western  
provinces of the Ukrainian S.S.R.] Rozvytok elektroenergety-  
ky v zakhidnykh oblastiakh Ukrains'koi RSR. L'viv, Kryzhkovo-  
zhurnal'ne vyd-vo, 1963. 20. p. (MIRA 18:4)

S/049/61/000/005/006/013  
D207/D306

AUTHOR: Shechkov, B. N.

TITLE: Structure of the earth's crust in Eurasia determined from dispersion of surface waves

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 5, 1961, 694-699

TEXT: This paper was presented at an augmented seminar of the Otdel seismologii i seismicheskoy sluzhby (Division of Seismology and Seismic Service) which dealt with surface waves and was held at Simferopol' between October 1 - 5, 1960. The author used the dispersion of Love and Rayleigh surface waves together with a two-layer model of the crust to determine the mean thickness of the crust in Eurasia. The author assumed that the crust consists of two layers (granite and basalt) which are plane parallel and that the lower one lies on top of a semi-infinite elastic space. Dispersion of surface waves was deduced from seismograms of 3 earthquakes (1954-1955) in the Kurile Islands, recorded at the Andizhan, ✓

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S/049/61/000/005/006/013  
D207/D306

Structure of the earth's ...

Fergana, Frunze and Chimkent stations in Soviet Central Asia, and of 15 earthquakes (1952-1960) in the Japan Islands, the South China Sea and the East China Sea, recorded in Moscow. The author claims that his paper is the first attempt to determine the crust structure using both Love and Rayleigh waves. This method was not used before because of difficulty in distinguishing Love and Rayleigh waves in seismograms and because of lack of theoretical group-velocity dispersion curves for the two-layer model of the crust. ✓  
Love and Rayleigh waves were distinguished using actual wave polarization (vertical for Rayleigh, horizontal for Love waves) and, in the case of Love waves only, using the agreement between theoretical and observed directions of oscillations. The author determined the mean crust thickness employing the method of Ye. F. Savaranskiy and D.P. Kirnos (Ref. 3: Elementy seismologii i seismometrii (Fundamentals of Seismology and Seismometry), Gostekhnoretizdat, 1955) and Ye. f. Savarenkiy (Ref. 4: Izv. AN SSSR, ser. geofiz., no. 11, 1959). Comparison of Dorman's (Love waves) and Stoneley's (Rayleigh waves) theoretical dispersion curves with those derived from seismograms gave good agreement between the

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Structure of the earth's ...

S/049/61/000/005/006/013  
D207/D306

Love- and Rayleigh-wave results. Over the route from Soviet Central Asia to the Kurile Islands the basalt layer was found to be 1.5 times thicker than granite, with a total mean crust thickness of 35 km. Over the routes from Moscow to the East China Sea (I), and from Moscow to the Japan Islands (II) the granite layer was 1.5 - 2 times thicker than basalt; the total mean crust thickness was 35 km for route I and 30 km for route II. Acknowledgment is made to Ye. F. Savarenenskiy for his advice. There are 5 figures, 4 tables and 4 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. Dorman, Numerical solutions for Love wave dispersion on a half-space with a double surface layer. Geophys., 24, 1959; R. Stoneley, Rayleigh waves in a medium with two surface layers. Month. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc., Geophys. Suppl. 7, no. 2, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1960

Card 3/3

S/049/61/000/005/007/013  
D207/D306

AUTHORS: Savarenskiy, Ye. F., and Shechkov, B. N.

TITLE: Structure of the earth's crust in Siberia and the Soviet Far East determined from dispersion of Love and Rayleigh waves

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya geofizicheskaya, no. 5, 1961, 700-704

TEXT: This paper was presented at an augmented seminar of the Otdel seismologii i seismicheskoy sluzhby (Division of Seismology and Seismic Service) which dealt with surface waves and was held at Simferopol' between October 1 - 5, 1960. The authors determined the mean crust thickness in Siberia and the Soviet Far East from 42 seismograms of recent (1954-59) earthquakes in the Western Pacific, recorded at Sverdlovsk, Semipalatinsk, Irkutsk and Kyakhta. For each earthquake group velocities were found separately for Love and Rayleigh waves. These experimental group velocities were then compared with theoretical values published

Card 1/ 3 ✓

Structure of the earth's ...

S/049/61/000/005/007/013  
D207/D306

by J. Dorman (Ref. 1: Numerical Solutions for Love Wave Dispersion on a Half-Space with a Double Surface Layer. Geophys., 24 (1959)) and by R. Stoneley (Ref. 2: Rayleigh Waves in a Medium with Two Surface Layers. Month. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc. Geophys. Suppl., 7, no. 2 (1955)). A two-layer of the crust was assumed in calculations. The mean crust thickness in Siberia and the Soviet Far East, determined from dispersion of Love waves, varied from 25 to 35 km. The dispersion of Rayleigh waves indicated a thickness of the order of 35 km. The greater crust thickness deduced from Rayleigh waves may be due to the stronger dispersion of these waves over oceanic paths. The results indicated that the granite layer of Siberia and the Soviet Far East was 1.5 - 2 times thicker than the basalt layer. The total mean thickness of the crust in middle latitudes of Siberia and the Soviet Far East is probably somewhat smaller than the thickness in the northern and southern parts of Siberia, but this requires verification. There are 3 figures, 2 tables and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: J. Dorman, Numerical solutions for Love wave dispersion on a half-space with a

Card 2/3

Structure of the earth's ...

S/049/61/000/005/007/013  
D207/D306

double surface layer. Geophys., 24, 1959; R. Stoneley, Rayleigh waves in a medium with two surface layers. Month. Not. Roy. Astr. Soc., Geophys. Suppl., 7, no. 2, 1955.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki zemli (Institute of Physics of the Earth, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1960

✓

Card 3/3

SHECHKOV, B.N.; SOLOV'YEVA, O.N.

Group velocities of Rayleigh waves for a composite continental - oceanic path. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.8:1171-1173 Ag '61.

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fiziki Zemli.  
(Seismic waves)

SHECHKOV, B.N.; YURKEVICH, O.I.

Determining the crustal depth of the Ukrainian Crystalline Shield  
on the basis of surface wave dispersion. Geofiz.sbor. no.1:75-78  
'62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. L'vovskiy filial Instituta geofiziki AN UkrSSR.  
(Dnieper Valley--Earth--Surface)  
(Seismic waves)

SHECHKOV, B. N.

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences at the Institute of Earth Physics imen<sup>o</sup> O. Yu. Shmidt in 1962:

"Use of Surface Seismic Waves in Studying the Structure of the Earth's Crust in Eurasia."

Vest. Akad. Nauk SSSR. No. 4, Moscow, 1963, pages 119-145

GLASKO, V.B.; SAVARENISKIY, Ye.F.; SHECHKOV, B.N.

Data on phase and group velocities of surface seismic waves. Izv.  
AN SSSR. Ser. geofiz. no.10:1486-1493 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR.

ACCESSION NR: APL030333

S/0049/64/000/003/0313/0321

AUTHOR: Shechkov, B. N.

TITLE: Dispersion of surface seismic waves and the structure of the crust of the earth in Eurasia

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Ser. geofiz., no. 3, 1964, 313-321

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, earth crust, Love wave, Rayleigh wave, seismic sounding, group velocity

ABSTRACT: The results of investigations by the author on determining thickness of the earth's crust and the principal layers within this crust in Eurasia are presented. The method of group velocity was chiefly used, giving average thicknesses. At present it is impossible by this method to determine variations in thickness of the crust or of the individual layers. For this reason, to investigate the structure of the crust, the author made use also of surface waves (Love and Rayleigh). Dispersion of these waves was measured by means of data from a number of seismic stations in central Asia, forming a series of triangles. Values for thickness of the crust range from 30 to 60 km as determined by the Love wave, the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4030333

average being between 35 and 40 km. Only one value of 50 and one of 60 km were obtained. By using Rayleigh waves, the depth was computed to be 26-50 km, and the average was also 35-40 km. These values agree rather well with data on deep seismic sounding. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Institut fiziki Zemli (Academy of Sciences SSSR, Institute of Physics of the Earth)

SUBMITTED: 10Apr63

DATE ACQ: 29Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ES

NO REF Sov: 001

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

L 18477-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW  
ACC NR: AP6010016 (N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0387/65/000/011/0063/0066

AUTHOR: Savarenskiy, Ye. F.; Shechkov, B. N.

ORG: Institute of Physics of the Earth, AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut fiziki Zemli AN SSSR)

TITLE: Detection of variations of thickness of the Earth's crust from group velocities of seismic waves

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Fizika Zemli, no. 11, 1965, 63-66

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, earth crust, shock wave velocity, seismology

ABSTRACT: This paper describes the principles and application of the method for detecting variations of the thickness of the earth's crust on the basis of the group velocities of seismic waves. In this method crustal structure is determined in a sector between two stations or two epi-centers; it can be used for studying crustal structure in mountainous regions where other methods are difficult to use. The case of paths running across Tibet is given special consideration. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08, 20 / SUBM DATE: 11Jun64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 550.342:550.834

SALTYKOVA, T.I.; SNECHKOV, B.N.

Brief description of seismological materials kept at the  
world data center. Geofiz. zhul. no.15:90-94 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. KURILENKO, O.D.; SHECHKOVA, YE.T.
2. USSR (600)
4. Colloids
7. Dependence of the dielectric constants of colloidal solutions on the electrokinetic potential, O.D. Kurilenko, YE. T. Shechkova. Ukr.khim.zhur. 16 no. 5, 1950.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

Shechtman I.

RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reactions

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1958, No 5537

Author : Shechtman I., Larisch E.

Inst : Not Given

Title : On the Possibility of Applying Thermonuclear Reactions to  
Rocket Propulsion

Orig Pub : Publ. Acad. RPR Inst. fiz. atom., 1956, N ET 26. 21pp., ill.

Abstract : See Referat Zhur Fizika, 1957, No 7, 16737

Card : 1/1

SHECHTMAN, I.

An electric rocket using nuclear energy for transportation purposes between circular orbits. p. 117.

STUDII SI CERCETARI DE FIZICA

Vol. 7, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1956

Rumania

Source: EAST EUROPEAN LISTS Vol. 5, no. 10 Oct. 1956

CHICHTIN, T.

Repercussions of utilization of thermonuclear energy for rocket propulsion.

p. 2C1 (Lecionii si publicii populare noiuri. Institutul de Fizica. Studii Si Cercetari de Fizica. Vol. 7, no. 2, Apr./June 1990. Bucuresti, Romania)

Monthly Index of East European Acquisitions (EMAT) Ic. Vol. 7, no. 2, February 1990

Distr: 4E3c/4E3d 19

✓ Possibility of nuclear chain reactions in light elements.  
E. Larisch and I. Shechman, *Acad. rep. populară Române, Inst. fiz. atomică și fiz. nucl.*, Studii cercetări Fis. 7, 531-40 (1958).—A nuclear chain reaction can be self-sustained in a medium composed of 2 light elements, if only 1 reaction takes place, with 2 reaction products, one of which must be a neutron. Any other charged particle in electromagnetic interaction with other particles will decelerate continuously and transmit a very small portion of its energy only, but neutrons, which decelerate with short-range collisions, may transmit a great part of their energy to 1 particle in a medium composed of light nuclei. An equation is derived for the current of the particles of the medium along the energy axis, and then a general equation is derived for the steady state of the system in the presence of external sources of neutrons, which is a linear integral equation. The system becomes crit. when the corresponding homogeneous equation has an eigenvalue of 1. This general formula is applied then to the special case where the medium is D and T in equal at. concn. By introducing some simplifications and assuming the existence of a discrete spectrum, the highest eigenvalue is found to be  $1.25 \times 10^{-3}$ . Curves are presented for the neutron production d., when external sources are present emitting neutrons at 2, 14, and 40 m.e.v. It is concluded that a steady state can never be maintained in such a system, if the external sources are absent. IV. Jacobson

4

2

RUMANIA/Nuclear Physics - Nuclear Reaction

C-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1958, 536

impossible for such a system to exist and to maintain  
itself in a stationary state without external sources.

Card 2/2

SALDA, Val'ter [Sedr, Va...-n]

Correction of the article "On the theory of the Janah type linear differential equation of the second order in a complex domain." (as proposed at 81 no.3:359-361 in 1974).

I. Komenskius University, Bratislava, Lávová 9.

ACCESSION NR: AT4028326

S/2563/64/000/225/0143/0148

AUTHOR: Shadalenkov, G. I.; Manchinskiy, V. G.; Shkodin, K. K.; Andronov, V. N.

TITLE: The use of ultrasonic vibration for the intensification of sulfur removal from cast iron in a liquid state

SOURCE: Leningrad. Politekhnicheskiy institut. Trudy\*, No. 225, 1964, Metallurgiya chugana (cast iron metallurgy), 143-148

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic methods, cast iron, sulfur content, desulfurization

ABSTRACT: The authors state that desulfurization of liquid cast iron can be accelerated by more intense vibration which can be imparted to the liquid metal with the aid of ultrasonic oscillation. The purpose of this paper is to explain the possibility of intensifying the desulfurization process of cast iron with the aid of ultrasonics. The authors illustrate and describe the arrangement of their equipment using an ultrasonic laboratory generator ULG-2 with a vibration resonance frequency of 22.1 kc. The results of the experiment at temperatures of 1200°C and 1350°C are presented in a table. The sulfur content in liquid cast iron during ultrasonic oscillations as well as in the absence of oscillations are presented in graphs. The authors constructed a formula in order to calculate the amount of executed

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028326

desulfurization.

$$r = \eta \frac{K}{\rho \cdot f}$$

where  $\eta$  is the viscosity of cast iron

$\rho$  is the particle density

$f$  is the oscillation frequency

K is the constant coefficient, which equals 3.5

The authors conclude that desulfurization of cast iron is appreciably accelerated in molten cast iron with 2% Mn by use of ultrasonic oscillations with a frequency of 22.1 kc. Ultrasonic oscillations are most effective at the initial period when the sulfur content is high. As the sulfur concentration decreases, the effect attenuates. In order to decrease the sulfur content in liquid cast iron from 0.2 to 0.035-0.036%, the application of ultrasonic oscillations is sufficient for a period of 12 minutes at a temperature of 1200-1350°C. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy Politekhnicheskiy Institut imeni M. I. Kalinina  
(Leningrad Polytechnical Institute)

SURMITTED: 0000063

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML, PM

NO REF Sov: 007

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

MIKELINA, Ye.Ye.; VOLOB'YEVA, V.Ya.; SHEDCHENKO, V.I.; RUBTSOV, M.V.

Structure of 3-quinuclidinone rearrangement products according  
to the Schmidt and Beckmann reactions. Zhur. org. khim. 1  
no.7:1336-1337 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:11)

i. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy  
institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze i Institut khimii prirodykh  
soyedineniy AN SSSR.

SHIDEROV, S.

SHIDEROV, S. "Local Application of Lime for the Control of Clubroot of Cabbage,"  
Zoikhochnoe Proizvodstvo, vol. 8, no. 5, 1943, p. 39. 201.P Kf3

SC: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec 1953

USSR/Soil Science. Mineral Fertilizers.

I-5

Abs Jour: Referat Zh-Biol., No 6, 25 March, 1957, 22500

Author : Shederov, S.G.

Inst :

Title : Local Application of Lime (into pits) for Cabbage Cultivation.

Orig Pub: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta udobr., agrotekhn., agropochvoved.,  
1955, No 31, 191-201.

Abstract: In field experiments of 1945-1949 in the Moscow oblast' the application (into pits) of small doses of lime (0.5 - 1.0 ton/hectare) produced a crop increase of cabbages in magnitudes equal to the administration of a full dose by hydrolytic acidity (5 tons/hectare) under plowing. On soils infected by rupture [?], lime decreased the degree of damage to cabbage by soil rupture (?) and increased the yield; at the same time, small lime doses (1.5 tons/hectare) administered into pits were considerably better in initial years than large doses (10 tons/hectare) administered under plowing.

Card : 1/1

-15-

SHEDEROV, Semen Georgiyevich, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;  
TULIN, N.S., redaktor; ZUBRILINA, Z.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The use of lime on turf-podzolic soils] Primenenie izvesti na  
dernovo-podzolistykh pochvakh. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz.  
lit-ry, 1956. 62 p.  
(Lime) (Podzol)

SHEDEROV, Semen Georgiyevich, kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; KOREYSHO, Ye.G.,  
red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L.N., tekhn.red.

[Liming of acid soils] Izvestkovanie kislykh pochv. Izd.2.,  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 78 p.

(MIRA 13:5)

(Lime)

SHEDEROV, S.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; TARANENKO, N.A.;  
ADEL'FINSKAYA, Ye.N., red.; SAYTANIDI, L.D., tekhn.red.

[Liming acid soils] Izvestkovanie kislykh pochv. Moskva,  
Rossel'khozizdat, 1964. 29 p. (MIRA 17:1)

ASKINAZI, D.L.; VOL'FKOVICH, S.I.; KATALYMOV, M.V.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V.;  
SOKOLOV, A.V.; SHEDEROV, S.G.; SHKONDE, E.I.

In memory of Oskar Karlovich Kedrov-Zikhman. Pochvovedenie  
no.7:126-127 J1 '64. (MIRA 17:8)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548930009-2

... developed by photometer. Truly MIRAF no.14:10-15 '65.  
(MIRA 18:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001548930009-2"

SHEDEY, A.I., kand, tekhn. nauch., Kirovgrad.

Increasing the power and economic efficiency of TE1 and TE2  
diesel locomotives. Sber, nauch. st. KHIIT no.63:5-11 '62,  
(MIRA 16:11)

NETYUKHAYLO, P.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; SILAYEV, N.I., kand.  
ekonom, nauk, dotsent; SHEDEV, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Economic efficiency of the modernization of TE1 and TE2  
diesel locomotives. Sbor. nauch. st. KIIIT no.63:49-57  
'62. (MIRA 16:11)

L 6912-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5000439

S/0231/64/000/006/0025/0027

16

14B

AUTHOR: Vodolazhchenko, V. V. (Candidate of technical sciences);  
Kurits, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kuznetsov, T. F. (Candidate  
of technical sciences); Shedey, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences);  
Zaslavskiy, G. N. (Engineer); Plakhtyurin, V. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Increasing the economy of type D50 diesels

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n.-i. inst. zh.-d. transporta. Vestnik, no. 6,  
1964, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: industrial equipment, diesel engine, turbocompressor/D50  
diesel, TK-30 turbocompressor

Abstract: Measures are listed which may be taken to increase the efficiency  
of the D50 diesel. Carrying out these measures will increase the efficiency  
of supercharging, and also improve gas distribution and carburation by re-  
ducing the specific effective fuel consumption by 20 grams per effective  
horsepower hour. This will place D50 diesels (with respect to economy)  
among modern locomotive diesels. The necessary structural changes in the  
Card 1/2

L 6912-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5000439

piston bottom, distributor shaft exhaust cams, fuel pump delivery valve and cam, injector nozzle, and also in the installation of type TK-30 turbo-compressors may be carried out both on newly produced diesels and on those in operation without impairing the interchangeability of mass produced units and components. The use of high temperature cooling, raising the efficiency of supercharging and several other measures make it possible to count on the potential for a further increase in the efficiency of the D50 diesel. A saving of 8-10% in fuel in a locomotive with 1000 hp represents an economy of 80-100 tons of fuel per year per locomotive, so that the money spent in modernization of the locomotive fleet will be paid back in less than a year. There will be no increase in the cost of diesel production in carrying out these measures. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 graphs.

2

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznyodorozhnogo transporta  
(Khar'kov Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

rds

ACCESSION NR: AP5000439

S/0231/64/000/006/0025/0027 B

AUTHOR: Vodolazhchenko, V. V. (Candidate of technical sciences);  
Kurits, A. A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Kuznetsov, T. F. (Candidate  
of technical sciences); Shedey, A. I. (Candidate of technical sciences);  
Zaslavskiy, G. N. (Engineer); Plakhtyurin, V. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Increasing the economy of type D50 diesels

SOURCE: Moscow. Vses. n.-i. inst. zh.-d. transporta. Vestnik, no. 6,  
1964, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: industrial equipment, diesel engine, turbocompressor/D50  
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Abstract: Measures are listed which may be taken to increase the efficiency  
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horsepower hour. This will place D50 diesels (with respect to economy)  
among modern locomotive diesels. The necessary structural changes in the

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5000439

piston bottom, distributor shaft exhaust cams, fuel pump delivery valve and cam, injector nozzle, and also in the installation of type TK-30 turbo-compressors may be carried out both on newly produced diesels and on those in operation without impairing the interchangeability of mass produced units and components. The use of high temperature cooling, raising the efficiency of supercharging and several other measures make it possible to count on the potential for a further increase in the efficiency of the D50 diesel. A saving of 8-10% in fuel in a locomotive with 1000 hp represents an economy of 80-100 tons of fuel per year per locomotive, so that the money spent in modernization of the locomotive fleet will be paid back in less than a year. There will be no increase in the cost of diesel production in carrying out these measures. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta  
(Khar'kov Institute of Railroad Transport Engineers)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PR, IE

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

SOV/138-58-6-3/25

AUTHORS: Pechkovskaya, K.A., ~~Sheidii-Khuzemi, N.A.~~, Orlovskiy P.N.,  
Livshits, F.B., Novikova I.S. and Bryushkova, I.I.

TITLE: Chemical and Physico-Chemical Methods of Evaluating the  
Properties of Carbon Black (Khimicheskiye i fiziko-  
khimicheskiye metody otsenki kachestva sazh)  
Part II: The Fundamental 'Structure' of Carbon Black  
(Soobshcheniye II: pervichnaya 'struktura' sazhi)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1958, Nr 6, pp 8 - 13 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The colorimetric method for evaluating the dispersity of carbon black was discussed in Part I (Ref 1). This article describes investigations on the 'structure' of carbon black. After defining the terminology of 'carbon black particles', crystallite, and the primary and secondary aggregate, methods for the quantitative evaluation of the fundamental 'structure' of carbon black are discussed. None of these methods was entirely satisfactory. Comparative evaluation of the fundamental 'structure' can be achieved by defining the oil number and the 'structure' index. The form factor can serve as an added characteristic. The partial breakdown of the fundamental 'structure'

Card 1/3

SOV/138-58-6-3/25

Chemical and Physico-Chemical Methods of Evaluating the Properties  
of Carbon Black

of jet carbon black leads to a decrease in the oil number without causing appreciable changes in the unit surface. The fundamental 'structure' inhibits granulation of the carbon black. The secondary 'structure' makes granulation easier. The degree of the development of the fundamental 'structure' indicates a change in the technological properties of the raw material mixtures; mixtures containing carbon black with large primary particles are usually more viscous, can be sprayed more quickly and give a thinner deposit than mixtures containing carbon black of normal structure. Jet carbon black (with partly disintegrated fundamental 'structure') imparts to vulcanisates, based on SIB, a lowered modulus, a lower degree of electroconductivity and increased bonding strength to cords (Fig 3). The degree of dispersity and data on the 'structure' of various Soviet carbon blacks are listed in

Card 2/3

SOV/138-58-6-3/25

Chemical and Physico-Chemical Methods of Evaluating the Properties  
of Carbon Black

Table 2, and Table 4 gives the physico-chemical and  
technological properties of American furnace carbon black.  
There are 5 tables, 3 figures and 13 references  
(7 English, 2 German and 4 Soviet)

ASSOCIATION: Nauchnoissledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy  
promyshlennosti (Research Institute for the Tire Industry)

1. Carbon black--Physical properties    2. Carbon black--Chemical pro-  
perties    3. Colorimetric analysis--Applications

Card 3/3

S/081/61/000/023/055/061  
B106/B101

AUTHORS: Pechkovskaya, K. A., Gol'dman, E. I., Shedid-Khuzemi, N. A.,  
Orlovskiy, P. N., Kupriyanova, V. L., Simanovskaya, S. A.

TITLE: Methods for determining the specific surface area of semi-reinforcing and reinforcing blacks for the technical control of black production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 560, abstract  
23P348. (Tr. N.-i. in-ta shin. prom-sti, sb. 5, 1960, 81-94)

TEXT: A description is given of three methods for determining the specific surface area of semireinforcing and reinforcing blacks. The specific adsorption surface is obtained by the method of adsorption of  $I_2$ , the geometrical specific surface by the calorimetric method, and the method of Deryagin provides a specific surface close to the adsorption specific surface. All of the three methods furnish conditional values for the specific surface, are simple, and can be used for the first technical control of the dispersity of blacks in industrial laboratories.  
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

✓  
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic  
Substances

E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7668

Author : Shedivets

Inst : Not Given

Title : The Photometric Determination of Acetone and Other Methyl Ketones

Orig Pub : Chen. Listy, 1957, 51, No 1, 63-67

Abstract : To determine small amounts of acetone (I) and some other methyl ketones  $\text{CH}_2\text{COC}_2\text{H}_5$  (II),  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$  (III),  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_2\text{COCH}_3$  (IV) an aqueous solution of the sample to be investigated was reacted with an alkali metal hypobromite for 10 minutes at room temperature and the excess of hypobromite was then removed by  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  solution. After the addition of pyridine the mixture was heated to 50°C. for 18-20 minutes with subsequent cooling with ice. The intensity of the red coloration formed was measured at 530m $\mu$ .

In the case of (I) and methyl ketones the maximum intensity of the coloration was attained after 3 min., whereby (I)

Card : 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Organic Substances E-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, No 7668

wa was converted quantitatively into bromoform (V), the conversion of (II) being 81-88%, (III) - 77-84%, (IV) - 86.94%.

The reaction (10 min.) with ethanol, isopropanol or secondary butanol gave only 1-8% of (V). By means of the above method is possible to determine 0-250 $\mu$  of (I) and 0-500 $\mu$  of the other methyl ketones. It was established that (I) can be determined with an accuracy of  $\pm 5\%$  even in the presence of a 4-fold excess of ethanol.

Card : 2/2

2

SHEDIVETS, Vladislav [Sedivec, V.]

Syndrome of neurotic arthralgia and myalgia. Zhur. nevr. i psikh.  
63 no.9:1304-1307 '63.

(MIA 17:8)

1. Psichiatricheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. Ye.Ventsovskiy)  
Karlova universiteta, Pl'zen, Chekoslovakija.

Salmon

"Mechanized sorting of salmon on receiving platforms." Ryb. khoz.  
26 no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress October 1952.  
Unclassified.

2000-08-23

2000-08-23

2000-08-23

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

GIMATUDINOV, Sh.K.; SHEDLOVSKIY, A.N.

Pressure of saturated oil in a porous medium. Izv. vys. ucheb.  
zav.; neft' i gaz no.2:29-33 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti  
imeni akademika I.M.Gubkina.  
(Oil reservoir engineering)

NIKOLAYEV, V.A.; SHEDLOVSKIY, A.N.

Method for making artificial sandstones. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;  
neft' i gaz 5 no.4:33-36 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

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... , 1970, 1971, 1972

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-4-isopropylhydroxytetrahydro-3-furanone. Zhur. ob.khim.  
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V.I. Lenina.

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(Organometallic compounds)

SHEDOV, V.V.

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deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Nesterov) i serdechnogo  
otdeleniya (zav. - doktor med.nauk G.M. Solov'yev) gospital'noy  
khirurgicheskoy kliniki (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR  
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... . I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; S. V. M. , professor,  
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; BEYBEL'BAK, N. A., inzhener; SELYAYEV,  
V. I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BIEGE, I.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
BOGUNIAVSKII, P.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
SCHOVICH, L.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; VOL'KIR, A.S.,  
professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GONIKBERG, Yu.M., inzhener;  
GLADETSKIY, I.Ye., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; GORDON,  
V.C., professor; DIMENTBERG, F.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
DOSCHATOV, V.V., inzhener; IVANOV, A.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh  
nauk; KINASOHN, I. A., professor; KODNER, D.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh  
nauk; KUTUZYAN, A.R., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
KRUTIKOV, I.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUSHUL', V.Ya., kandi-  
dat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LEVINSOHN, Ye.M., inzhener; MAZYRIN, I.V.,  
inzhener; MELIKAH, M.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV, A.N.,  
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NIKEGO, N.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh  
nauk; NIKUSIEV, G.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
PETRUSSEVICH, A.I., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POEDNYAK, V. S.N.,  
inzhener; POKLONCEV, I.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
PRIGOROVSKIY, N.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PROKHIN,  
S.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RESHEN'YEV, D.H., professor, doktor  
tekhnicheskikh nauk; SATKIL', E.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh  
nauk; SERENSEN, F.V.; SLOBODKIN, M.M., inzhener; SPITSYK, N.A.,  
professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; STOJIM, G.B., kandidat  
tekhnicheskikh nauk; TAVTS, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk;  
TETBL'BAUM, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; UMANSKIY, A.A.,  
professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FEOMIS'YEV, V.I., professor,  
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk;

(Continued on next card)

BAEIN, S.I.--- (continued) Cap 2.

KRAYT, D.M., kandidat tehnicheskikh nauk; ZYDINSK, V.Ya., candidat tehnicheskikh nauk; CHIKYEV, M.U., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; SHEDROV, V.S., kandidat tehnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; TSVETHOV, A.F., dokt. ent., nauchnyy redaktor; SUDNITSKY, I.I., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; KARALIC, M.Ye., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; KARGAMOV, V.O., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; SHERKAN, N.S., doktor tehnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; SVERDLOV, T.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Manual of machinery manufacture] Sov. otdel tekhnicheskogo vospitaniya i v trekh tomakh. Novosibirsk, Gos. Publishing-estate, 1960-1961. 2 vols. 1000 p. (M. 10:2)

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GENKIN, Mikhail Dmitriyevich; KUZ'MIN, Nikolay Fedotovich; MISHARIN,  
Yuriy Aleksandrovich; KHRUSHCHOV, M.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk,  
retsenzent; GAVRILENKO, V.A., prof., ictor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent;  
SHEDROV, V.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; PINEGIN, S.V.,  
prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, otv.red.; KULIKOV, N.Ye., red.izd-va;  
KASHINA, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Seizing of gear wheels] Voprosy zaedaniia zubchatykh koles. Moskva,  
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1959. 146 p. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Gearing) (Mechanical wear)

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Problem calling for immediate solution. Zhel. dor. transp. 43  
no. 1:71-73 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Glavnogo gruzovogo upravleniya Ministerstva  
putej soobshcheniya (for Malakhov). 2. Nachal'nik ot dela pod"-  
yezdnykh putey Glavnogo gruzovogo upravleniya. Ministerstva  
putej soobshcheniya (for Yankin).

(Railroads—Rolling stock) (Railroads—Branch lines)

SHEDVIGOVSKIY, Igor' [Shedvyhovs'kyi, I.], shurnalist (Kaluga)

Where TSiolkovskii worked. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.6:17-19 Je '61.  
(MIRA 14:7)  
(TSiolkovskii, Konstantin Eduardovich, 1857-1935—  
Museums, Relics, etc.)  
(Kaluga—Historic houses, etc.)

12(2)

SOV/113-59-4-8/19

AUTHORS: Morozov, B.I., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Flechin, I.Z., Candidate of Technical Sciences; Khachaturov, A.A., Doctor of Technical Sciences; Chef, A.L., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: The Calculation of an Elastic Coupling Element By Means of an Electric Model

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1959, Nr 4, pp 18-21 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The suitability of an automobile for pulling a trailer depends to a great extent on the correct selection of the elastic element parameters of the coupling. The elastic element has the purpose of eliminating impacts on the coupling. Since the existing methods of calculating such elastic elements do not consider all factors influencing the work of the coupling, the authors suggest using an electrical model. The application of the electrical model for solving problems of the motion of mechanical systems is based on the fact than an electrical process takes place in the model which is analogous to the mechanical process at the coupling. Measuring the electrical magnitudes (current, voltage, etc), information

Card 1/2

SOV/113-50-4-8/19

The Calculation of an Elastic Coupling Element By Means of an Electric Model

on mechanical magnitudes (force, speed, etc) may be obtained on the dynamic system under investigation. This means that the dynamic system is replaced by an equivalent electrical one. Figure 3 shows an electric equivalent of a dynamic system. In addition, the author describes the sequence of operations for performing such an investigation. There are 1 circuit diagram, 1 diagram, 1 block diagram, 3 graphs and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: MAI, Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut (Moscow Automobile and Highway Institute).

Card 2/2

SHK, V.Kh.

Perforation of the wall of the colon with an ascaris, Khirurgija  
Supplement:42 '57. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz Vinnitskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Leningradskoy oblasti.  
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(COLON--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

PARAMONOV, G.A., inzh.; PICHUGIN, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; VANSYEV, V.A.,  
inzh.; KUZ'MINSKIY, A.G., inzh.; CHUYKO, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
VRUBLEVSKIY, L.Ye., inzh.; FURMAN, A.Ya., inzh. [deceased];  
PEGANOV, G.N., inzh.; SHEFANOV, A.S., inzh.; DMITRIYEV, P.A.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; IVANOV, I.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; TEMKO, Yu.P.,  
dotsent; SOKOLOV, P.K., dotsent; KANYUKA, N.S., kand.tekhn.nauk;  
SHPAKOVSKAYA, L.I., red.; GOSTISHCHEVA, Ye.M., tekhn.red.

[Handbook for the master builder on the technology of general  
building operations] Spravcchik mastera-stroitelia po tekhnologii  
proizvodstva obshchestroitel'nykh rabot. 2. izd.perer. i dop.  
Novosibirsk, Novosibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1961. 713 p.  
(MIRA 15:2)

(Building)

SHEFATOV, M.

Various forms leading to the same goal. Sov.shakht. 10 no.5:  
38-39 My '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Trade unions) (Coal miners)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Organic Chemistry. Synthetic Organic  
Chemistry.

G

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimika, No 21, 1958, 70813.

Author : Dubravkova, Ezho, Shefovich, Votitsky.

Inst :

Title : The Claisen Rearrangement in m-Allyl Hydroxy Toluene.

Orig Pub: Chem. Zvesti, 1958, 12, No 1, 24-28.

Abstract: 2-Allyl-3-methyl (II) - , 2-allyl-5-methyl (III)  
and 4-allyl-3-methyl (IV)-phenols are formed from  
a modified Claisen rearrangement (CR) of  $3\text{-CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{O. C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3$  (1). The structure of II, III and  
IV are confirmed by:

a) a chromatographic separation on paper,

Card : 1/3